

over their repairs at present. The sluices of the Thalekere, Badaga, Sankinkoppa and Guddekoppa tanks were repaired twice in three years and were washed off each time.

Reply of Government.—'This is done where stone is easily procurable. The case of the tanks referred to will be enquired into.

SUBJECT No. 102.

Providing pipes and sluices to branch channels.

Mr. K. Krishnachar, Seringapatam taluk.

Summary of discussion.—To regulate water-supply to lands under branch channels it was prayed last year that pipes or sluices might be provided for them and the Government were pleased to say that such matters should be referred to local authorities. It is prayed that the Government be pleased to levy a cess on the ryots holding lands under such channels and undertake to do the needful, such as providing pipes, doing earthwork and appointing *sowdis* out of the funds so collected.

Mr. Anniah Pandit.—Some of the ryots do not reside in villages near the channel and it is difficult to make them all work together. So wherever a ryot fails to do the work, notice should be given to him that the work should be done within a prescribed period and if he fails to do so, it should be done by Government and the cost recovered from him.

The classification of branch channels is also not satisfactory. Many of the main supply channels are treated as branch channels. A cess may be levied at least in the case of branch channels lower down.

Mr. V. Ramaswamiengar.—No change in the present system is necessary as ryots ought to be able to do the earthwork themselves.

Reply of Government.—The responsibility to maintain branch channels cannot be taken away. If all the ryots agree to pay a cess sufficient to meet the cost of doing the work, it can be undertaken by Government. The ryots have to contribute towards the cost of pipes and sluices required for them.

SUBJECT No. 103.

Distribution of water under the malnad tanks.

Messrs. Karibasiah and Ramachandrappa Dube, Kumsi sub-taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Large tanks do not generally exist in the malnad. The existing small ones scarcely contain water sufficient for the hot weather. The well-to-do ryots take precautionary steps to utilize for the growth of sugar-cane and other crops, all the available water to the prejudice of the poorer classes of ryots and leave them at a disadvantage. It is necessary that effective arrangements should be made so as to allow each ryot a sufficient quantity of water from the tanks in proportion to the assessment paid by him. There has been a long-standing dispute in the case of the Aiyannur and Kumsi tanks, which has not been settled for the last ten years.

Reply of Government.—All this can be prevented if the tanks are brought under the Panchayet Regulation.

The Deputy Commissioner will direct the Deputy Amildar to go to the spot and settle the dispute in the cases referred to at once and report the matter to Government.

SUBJECT No. 104.

Distribution of water under tank nalas.

Mr. Virasettappa, Tumkur District Board.

Summary of discussion.—Though it is incumbent on ryots to remove silt in the nalas under tanks, some of the ignorant ryots do not repair the nalas in time. As a consequence there is not a free flow through the sluice. When water is badly wanted for crops, the crops suffer and the ryot sustains loss and cultivation is thus deteriorating. To avoid this evil, strict orders should be issued that the removal of the silt in, and the necessary repairs to, nalas of tanks, under which Vaisakhi crops are raised, should be completed before the 20th December, and before the 20th May in the case of tanks under which a Kartika crop is raised. It should also be arranged that the water be let out through the sluices of tanks from the 1st January for Vaisakhi crops and from 1st June for Kartika crops. This is specially necessary in the case of the Turuvekere tank which has a large atchkat but which is greatly neglected.

Reply of Government.—These are matters to be regulated by local usage under the direction of the revenue authorities and amicably among the ryots themselves. The cases of the Kadaba, Nittur and Turuvekere tanks will be enquired into.

SUBJECT No. 105.

Hot weather water-supply.

Messrs. Krishnasastri, Yalakki Gowda and Somasetti, Krishnarajpete taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The mamul practice of giving water to sugar-cane fields and the manurial crops such as green and black grams during the hot weather has been discontinued for the past six or seven years. This subject was discussed at length at the last sitting of the Assembly and an old circular order on the subject was read out for the information of the members. The authorities have restricted the meaning of the circular only to sugar-cane fields, which were actually planted with sugar-cane and not to seedlings. *Cheni* sugar-cane is planted at the time of *Ugadi* and if water is not given for this, transplantation is impossible. Extension of the channels has decreased the grazing area. Green manure crops have to be grown not merely as fodder for cattle but also as manure. If water is not supplied these crops cannot be grown. The channels which are specially referred to are the Mandagere, Hemagiri, Kannambadi, and even to sugar-cane fields water was not given to the entire length. Pray that orders may issue to supply water to the entire length of the channel during hot weather for sugar-cane crops.